

JAMES GORDON BENNETT

HIS LIFE BEFORE AND AFTER
FOUNDING THE HERALD.

Extraordinary Success Following Many Failures—The First Man to Publish a
Virtually Newspaper—Complete Devotion
to His Calling.

(Special Correspondence.)

New York, Aug. 21.—James Gordon Bennett had clearly a genius for journalism. He was the founder of the modern newspaper in America, which in time influenced the newspapers of Europe, notably those of Great Britain. The Herald, which he established sixty-five years ago, had from the beginning, and always has had, many number of defects; but its unvarying and redeeming purpose has been to give the news. We can hardly understand, unless we have examined old files, how dull and dreary were the blank sheets over which our grandfathers tried to keep awake. They continued, almost everything that their readers did not want, and nothing akin to what is now considered news. Bennett is entitled to the enormous credit of having been the pioneer in publishing news, and of originating journalistic ideas far in advance of his time. He never fully performed his mission—he was constitutionally disqualified for the task—but he achieved more than enough to make him remembered.

Although he began his connection with the publishing business at 28, and afterward held diverse journalistic positions, some of them important, he did not reveal his latent power—the power that insures success—until he was near 40. Many men would have been discouraged by his unfortunate experience; would have lost heart and hope. But he believed in himself, and in himself alone. He had been thwarted in his projects; he had been prevented to a great extent from carrying out his theories by his associates, and these he discarded, so far as equality goes, in his final and prosperous effort. His was a mind that must control, that must not look to itself, without embarrassment or hindrance from others, as the career of The Herald disclosed.

Born in Scotland of Roman Catholic parentage, he went to a village school at Keith until 14, and then to a Catholic seminary at Aberdeen, with a view to studying for the priesthood. While there he gained certain intelligence from this country which caused him to relinquish all thought of a sacerdotal life and to make a resolution to emigrate at his earliest opportunity. Arriving in due time at Halifax with a companion of his own age—he was then past his majority—and but a small supply of money, he sought a position as teacher as a means of support. It did not suit him, and after a few months he journeyed to Portland, Me., and then to Boston, where he got a place as proof-reader in a publishing house. A passion for writing seized him there, and his compositions in verse frequently adorned the newspapers, to which he was steadily drifting.

Three years later he came here, but he soon went to South Carolina to form an editorial connection with The Charleston Courier, then an important and prosperous journal. This did not please him either, and he returned to New York so dissatisfied with journalism that he decided to set up a commercial school. The public did not respond to his wishes, and he next delivered a course of lectures on political economy which were much disapproved of by his non-success, and after several other experiments which proved abortive likewise he went back to his first love. After holding three or four subordinate places on newspapers he bought The New York Courier, a Sunday weekly, and cherished high hopes of its future. But these having been blasted he again became a salaried man, changing from one paper to another until he was thought to be without stability. There was good cause for these changes, however, for he had definite ideas, and when they clashed with those of the proprietors he betook himself elsewhere. After 30 he evinced a deep and active interest in politics, embracing the Democratic cause and earnestly opposing the tariff and the United States bank. He even joined Tammany while acting as associate editor of The Enquirer with the once noted M. M. Noah, and as Washington correspondent strongly urged the claims of Jackson to the presidency. He subsequently started The Globe, which perished in a month, and owned an interest in The Philadelphia Pennsylvania and edited it without profit.

Finally, with only \$500 cash, he founded The Herald (May 8, 1835), issuing the first number from the basement of 20 Wall street, corner of Nassau. He had then had fourteen years' experience on the press, and abundant opportunities to study men and measures here, at Albany and Washington. Then fifteen dailies were published in the city, seven being large morning sixpenny sheets. Of all those but three—The Sun, Evening Post and Commercial Advertiser—survive, and they are radically changed. The population of New York at that time was 279,089, and only one of the dailies had 6,000 circulation, the others being far below 5,000. What a lofty past this seems! The Herald was a one cent paper until August, 1836, when it was sold for two cents. Its novelty, aggressiveness and enterprise brought it at once into notice and demand, and it gained in three months a circulation of 20,000. No doubt it was conducted on a low plane and in very bad taste; but Bennett's sole object was, and continued to be, to give the news, and to do so, he was not, for himself and his paper. His constant thought was "What shall I do to make The Herald talked about?" He must have been guilty of many utterly inexcusable offenses, and he naturally brought upon himself the wrath of all the papers he had outstripped and of many private persons whom he had abused. He introduced the era of personal journalism which has since become so flagrant and so obnoxious.

He was repeatedly assailed, among others by James Watson Webb, of The Courier and Enquirer, and Dr. S. Townsend, of The Evening Star. These encounters created much excitement, to which Bennett added by giving detailed versions of his own, with startling head lines and satiric comment, turning the assaults, of course, into ridicule. So determined was he to print all the news that he never omitted news that immediately involved himself.

Thomas Hamblin, the favorite actor and manager, and Bennett came into collision in the autumn of 1836. Hamblin and his wife had separated, their quarrel making a great scandal in theatrical and other circles, the public taking sides. The journalist befriended her. When the Bowers theatre, of which the actor was manager, burned down, a complimentary benefit was tendered him. Bennett opposed it violently, and so provoked the anger of the big and muscular player that the latter attacked him savagely one night in his office. The police intervened in time to prevent serious consequences, and The Herald furnished the next morning a highly ornamented account of the affair from his point of view. It was readable, if not truthful, readability being with Bennett of prime importance always. At the close he said that he cared very little about the assault—he had received no special injury—but he did object to Hamblin's picking up a silver dollar that lay on the counter and carrying it off in his pocket. This was pure invention, as the journalist privately admitted. His object was, he said, to distract public attention, and he had succeeded. The community was so anxious to know whether the actor really had or had not stolen the coin that they ceased to discuss the main fact. This he called his knowledge of human nature. It was rather shrewd and very like Bennett.

Notwithstanding the great circulation and prosperity of The Herald it was bitterly hated by a very large and influential class. Its methods were certainly not all that might have been desired, and appealed to the ordinary rather than to the cultured mind. Those who ranked themselves as the best people would not look at it; they considered it horribly vulgar and in every way abominable. But Bennett was indifferent to the average reader. He was eminently an individual, though not perhaps of an immaculate pattern, and ruggedly independent. Much of this feeling ceased with the breaking out of the civil war, and had become extinct long before his death. The advantage of longevity attended him; he survived the animosities he had aroused by lasting nearly seventy-seven years. The old crop of his enemies had been gathered to their fathers, and a new crop had not been made.

Whatever the opinion held of him as a journalist—and his ways incited criticism necessarily—Bennett as a man was not censurable. He was strictly moral, having no vices, and being entirely domestic. Having been married at 45 he printed long accounts of his marriage in The Herald, as he did of most of his personal matters, and having had two children he spent most of the time not claimed by editorial duties at home in the bosom of his family. He had no sort of liking for society in any accepted sense, but he had a few intimates and cleaved to them; but even home was subordinated to his newspaper, to which indeed everything was. No man has ever lived more for and by and through his profession; it was the aim and end of his existence. The fact that he had built up the greatest newspaper in the world amply rewarded him for his thirty-five years of untiring labor, for his consecration to his purpose. News was the one thing desirable with him. Other things were of small moment in his eyes. Opinion, criticism, learning, eloquence, brilliancy, had no charm for him, and The Herald has never been conspicuous for any of these. People might speak of its news, but not of its presentation, nor of its editorials or reviews.

Bennett had many peculiarities, some of which were essentially adverse to good journalism. One of these was distrust of everybody in his service, the result being that each employee was made to feel insecure in his place. Any one having charge of a department might suddenly be removed to another department, irrespective of his competence and fidelity. The reason for this—if it can be supposed to have any reason—was the belief that any permanence might beget corruption. Changes were constantly making to an extent that seems like sarcasm upon enlightened management. Herald men were, as a rule, allowed little freedom and no individuality. Consequently they were, as a body, mediocre and without any feeling of pride in or loyalty to the paper. They were generally inferior in mind and attainments to the members of any other staff of a journal of like rank. For nearly eighteen years The Herald has been conducted by the younger Bennett, as he was formerly called. It has both gained and lost under him (it no longer leads in circulation, but I do not intend to speak of the son in this article).

The elder Bennett died at the beginning of summer in 1872, having been gradually withdrawing from the paper for several years previous on account of age and declining health. He had scoffed at and ridiculed all causes and all churches in his columns; but in his declining days he returned to the theology of his parents, receiving absolution and the last sacrament from Archbishop McCloskey. Bennett's mode of exit was at variance with his whole life in America. While he did a great deal to help journalism, he did a great deal to debase it as well. He was singularly inconsistent—a highly moral man and, probably without meaning to be so, an unscrupulous journalist.

JUNIOR HENRI BROWN.

ART WORK IN BUILDING.

CONVENTIONAL IDEAS DISREGARDED
BY THE ARCHITECTS.

A Newark Church That Would Attract
Attention Anywhere Because of Its Ex-
ternal and Internal Novelty—A Short
Sketch of the Donor.

The Peddie Memorial Baptist church in Newark is the most recent and most notable example of ecclesiastical architecture in the metropolis of New Jersey. It is situated on Broad street, in the very heart of the city, and the pleasing and impressive mass would attract attention anywhere, though it is doubtful whether a uniform passer-by would guess that it was a building erected for religious worship. The architect, Mr. William Halsey Wood, has not been restrained by the conventional rules of ecclesiastical architecture, and the only suggestion in the exterior of the building of the purpose of the structure is in the pointed towers, one taller than the other, and with clustered spires.

The predominant idea of the whole is Romanesque, though the dome is Byzantine, and the short, thick columns of the loggia and the loggia itself are early Italian. The arches are Romanesque, as is also the belt of sculpture which enriches the upper story of the two principal fronts. On the apex of the dome is a figure representing an angel with a trumpet. This figure has excited a deal of local criticism. The loggia, through which are the main entrances to the church, opens upon a vestibule sheltered by swing doors of oak; the inner doors of the vestibule and the partition separating it from the auditorium are of heavy plate glass, through which those arriving have a complete view of the interior before entering.

THE INTERIOR.

The general effect of the interior of the building is as novel in a church as the exterior, and it is equally agreeable. Low galleries sweep around the greater part of a circle, and there is no chance of the predominance of color is that of old gold, with deeper shades of reddish brown and amber. The woodwork, with the exception of the pews, which are of symmetrical, dark stained pine, is of a warm, rich, golden-brown color. The wood of the interior dome is unplanned, with the intention of assisting the acoustic qualities of the auditorium.

The few wall spaces are of marble and stone in warm colors. The pulpit, which is rather low on the floor, is almost directly beneath the great skylight in the eye of the dome. Behind the pulpit is the baptistery, a somewhat narrow structure, the floor of which is higher than the platform of the pulpit. In the rear of this is a decorated screen of cherry wood and hard pine, which rises perpendicularly and cuts off the rear portion of the dome. Behind this screen are the Sunday school rooms, three stories in height and with an entrance from the street.

There are six stained glass windows in the front of the church, four of them being memorials of deceased members of the congregation. Four windows on the north front are occupied with one continuous composition representing the baptism of Christ. A landscape and river scene stretches through the four windows, and the figures of the composition occupy the two central windows.

In the semi-circular recess in the northwest angle of the church, on the second floor are three memorial windows and two tablets fixed into the walls. These are commemorative of the life and services of the late Henry Clay Fish, for many years pastor of the church. This recess opens into the auditorium through a noble arch, and affords a retiring room or place for social greeting for the congregation. An impressive and beautiful effect of the interior is a vast arch that spans the perpendicular screen in the rear of the pulpit platform, springing from either side of the building and reaching into the dome above. This arch is enriched with tracery of a Moresque quality, and bears on its face in illuminated letters the words, "These stones shall be his memorial."

Opposite this and spanning the recessed bay of the second or gallery floor, in which are the windows on the front, is another fine arch; this is supported on either side by large, delicately carved stones, the work on which is of remarkable beauty. To the left of this arch, as one faces the pulpit, is a small balcony in the wall, the entrance to which is from the pastor's study in the north tower. From here is obtained the best view of the interior of the edifice, the details of the elaborate architecture being fused into harmony, while the melior luster from the great yellow skylight above falls down in a flood of softened color. On either side of the church, at the bases of the memorial arch, rise the clustered pipes of the two organs.

This church was the gift of the late Mr. Peddie to the First Baptist congregation, of which he was long time a member. Mr. Peddie came from Scotland to Newark when a young man. He began his career in Newark as a journeyman trunkmaker. Beginning the manufacture of trunks and bags in a small way, his business grew with the years, and he became a very rich man. This church is the memorial he chose for himself.—Harper's Weekly.

Diamonds Increasing in Value.
"Diamonds are nearly a third dearer than they were a year ago," says a Boston dealer, "and if the indications can be relied upon they are going still higher. I have been in the trade for a good many years and have handled three or four bushels of the 'sparks,' but during all my experience I have never known a time when diamonds were in greater favor than now. It seems as if everybody has a penchant for them. Why, I know a hundred young men in town whose salaries are not above \$15 a week who wear stones averaging in cost all the way from \$50 to \$100. They buy them on the installment plan."—Boston Herald.

MAPS FOR THE BLIND.

Interesting Facts About Their Construction and Their Use.

A map for the blind is a curiosity. Blind people are fond of history, and as history cannot be properly learned, or indeed learned at all without some knowledge of geography, and to learn the latter without a map is impossible, something of the kind was necessary, and so special maps were invented and manufactured for the use of the eyes. They are all of the kind known as the "dissected maps," and are of wood—really carved blocks. All land stands in relief, the mountains are in ridges, the rivers are long depressions, the state lines are elevated. Each state is a separate block, and the pupil is taught to fit the blocks together and thus prepare for himself a map of the whole country.

The name of each state is marked, sometimes on the back, sometimes on the front, of the block, and the observer will notice all over the surface of the blocks small aggregations of what to him are meaningless dots. These are the names of rivers, towns and cities. Cities are designated by pin or tack heads, and the size and shape of these show the approximate number of population. In one map cities of less than 10,000 inhabitants were indicated by pin heads flat on top, and those of 10,000 to 20,000 by hemispherical. Pin tack heads showed the localities of cities having 20,000 to 50,000, rounded tack heads flat and 50,000 to 100,000. Tack heads flat and 100,000 to 200,000. Tack heads round, but with a depression on the top, showed cities of greater size.

"Bounding" the states is an easy matter to the pupil. Taking Missouri, for example, the child requested to do the work began by placing the land flat on the block to get a general idea of its position; then the forefinger of the right hand found the northwest corner, ran rapidly along the elevated Iowa line, followed the Mississippi down to Kansas, went too far and passed to Helena, where a pause was made, the name read and the mistake discovered; returned, found the line, traced it to the west along the southern limits of Pennsylvania and Dunklin counties, missed it again at St. Francis river, recovered it, went north, found the line at Butler county, ran it to the corner of McDonald county, thence along the western boundary to the starting point and then gave the whole result orally without a moment's hesitation.

By means of these dissected maps a fair idea is also gained by the pupils of the respective size of various countries and states. When asked to compare Ohio with Texas the boy laid the Ohio block on the Texas map, measured it off, turned it this way, that way, carefully keeping the count with his fingers on the space already covered, and finally announced that Texas, according to his idea, was about five times as large as Ohio, a calculation close enough to the truth to excite wonder at the accuracy rather than criticism of its lack of exactness. Dissected maps of every continent are provided, and a large globe, made on the principles which underlie the construction of the maps, enables the pupils to gain a fair general idea of the shape and geographical features of our planet. Geography, in most schools, is used as an aid to the study of history, and is studied not as a collection of meaningless names but as a subject which throws indispensable light on the deeds and words of mankind.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Presidential Profanity.

President Harrison, being a deacon in the Presbyterian church, is supposed to not be in the habit of swearing. No body has been known to hear him. Many of the presidents have, however, been able to swear, and did so. Jackson stands pre-eminent for his mouth filling oaths. His genius for inventing startling epithets was extraordinary. With age, however, his habit of cursing grew less pronounced, and he generally contented himself with saying, "By the Eternal!" unless the occasion required something stronger. Grant, although a smoker and drinker, seldom uttered an oath, though he was a military man. He was the only soldier president who never swore. The best known swearer of the present day is Gen. Sherman, although Sheridan when he lived was a rival for the honor, but with little Phil dead he reigns the prince of oath inventors.—Pittsburg Press.

How to Bind Magazines.

One good way to bind a file of magazines cheaply is to punch three holes near the back of each magazine, and pass strong cord through the holes, tying tightly with the regular binder's knot. The edges may be trimmed under a printer's paper cutter, or even with a sharp knife. Of course, a bookbinder can do a better job. Some people, by the way, do not know that a bookbinder will bind a volume of magazines strongly and neatly in "library shape" for twenty-five cents. The owner can let the volume with a pen, and it is quite as serviceable as if it were more expensively bound.—Writer.

There Is Food In Tea.

Careful investigations show that there is a deadly poison when administered to animals. Seven and a half grains will kill a cat in a few moments. Twelve grains have been known to produce serious results in human beings; twenty grains would be almost or quite fatal. It is not so fatal in small doses as arsenic or strychnine, and most people are habituated to its use in much the same way that the opium eater takes his deadly drug with safety.—J. H. Kellogg, M. D.

Ancient Dentistry.

Recent discoveries among the ancient tombs in Etruria unmistakably show that dentistry was practiced as far back as six centuries before the Christian era. Several of the skulls examined had false teeth, carved from those of some large animals, while many of the natural teeth had gold fillings.—Traveler and Hotel Record.

A WONDERFUL EATER.

HERE IS A MAN WHO IS A TERROR
TO FREE LUNCH COUNTERS.

At One Contest He Ate \$18.75 Worth of
Plain Food—He Devoured Four Gallons
of Oysters on Another Occasion.
"His Digestion Is Perfect."

William Green appeared at the four courts and before Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Dietrich swore out a warrant charging Otto Feldt with embezzlement. Feldt lives at 2,511 Blair avenue. It is alleged in the information that he borrowed from Green a photographic outfit of the value of \$40, which he has refused to return.

The prosecutor, William Green, is something of an eater. In fact, he is the champion of the country in his line, having defeated all comers at numerous matches. Years ago the challenges sent out by his friends, who wished to buck him to out eat any man in the United States, were never accepted, and forfeits which had been posted were taken down. Green has a record. The first match of any note in which he was engaged came off in 1872. From his boyhood he had recognized that he had an enormous capacity for any kind of food, yet his fare for a day or a week would compare in quantity with that of any ordinary working man. It was only when he tried to eat that he devoured such an immense amount of food.

GREEN'S HISTORY.

In 1872 Green, who is a collector, was at work with a number of bills in South St. Louis, when he met three men at the lunch counter. One of them was a tailor, another a constable and the third a deputy marshal. Green felt a little hungry after his walk and set in to eat the whole of a five pound sausage. The tailor, the constable and the marshal thought they could eat a little bit themselves, and a match was prepared by some of the bystanders. It was agreed that the man eating the least was to pay the whole bill, and the quartet set to work. Such confidence had Green in his own abilities that he took bets right and left at even money that he would beat the others. As the contest proceeded he offered absurd odds that he could win with pounds to spare.

He was not known about the place and the bystanders fairly crowded for his money, having seen what the marshal and constable could do on various occasions. Everything in the saloon went on the bill of fare and the men ate up an hour. Then the tailor gave it up in despair and sat down to watch the others. Ten minutes later the constable had a pain under his jacket and retired. The marshal stood it for another half hour and then gave up in disgust. Green ate with such a vigor that everybody was surprised. When he finished he had devoured \$18.75 worth of food and his appetite was still good.

Green collected his bets and went home. The story of the match spread, and the following day Drs. Gregory, Mudd, Ludwig and Hess called at his residence expecting to find him dead. He was as chipper as a cricket, however, and regaled his medical visitors with the stories of his eating feat. Sworn statements of the amount the man had eaten were made and accounts of the affair were telegraphed all over the country.

GASTRONOMIC FEATS.

Green made no more matches for a number of years, being decidedly averse to obtaining notoriety on account of his peculiar abilities. On several occasions, however, he went with some of his friends to places about the city, and surprised all spectators by devouring every morsel of food on the lunch counters. Proprietors of restaurants where the sign "All you can eat for fifteen cents" was hung up soon grew to know him, and barred their doors when they saw him about to enter.

Finally his friends backed him to eat oysters against the record. A Contestant had devoured eight quarts of the bivalves, but Green almost discounted him by swallowing twelve quarts in an hour's time. When the craze over the eating of one quail a day for thirty days was on Green won numerous wagers, first by eating one quail a day for twenty-five days, then for thirty days and finally for fifty days. His friends offered to back him to eat two quails a day for a month, but could get no answer to their challenge.

Green's latest match was less than three months ago. He was in a small country town collecting for a St. Louis glass company and met a horse trader in a restaurant. The horse trader thought he could eat oysters with the next man and offered to back himself against the crowd. Green took all the bets he could get, and then bet his opponent two to one that he would eat two quarts to his one. The horse trader was game and the bets were made.

When Green offered him three to one, however, he weakened, and the contest was commenced. The horse man swallowed three quarts of the bivalves and quit. By this time Green had put him self on the outside of five quarts. He then offered to bet that he could eat as many more and won all the money in sight by coveting an additional ten quarts. This made almost four gallons of the mollusks which had entered his stomach, yet he was not even "phased."

Green is a middle aged man, of medium height, yet short in build. He weighs in the neighborhood of 250 pounds and has never been sick in his life. His appetite is normal, but his capacity is abnormal today the least.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

To Clean Furs.

This is the way they clean and renovate furs in Russia: Some rye flour is put into a pan upon the stove and heated, stirring constantly with the hand, so long as the heat can be borne. Then spread the fur all over the fur, rubbing it in well; then brush it gently with a very clean brush, or beat it softly all all the flour is removed. It is claimed that this method will make the fur appear almost or quite like new.—Good Housekeeping.

DOGS GO THERE TO DIE.

Scores of Sailing Canines Seen Attracted
to an Old House.

The mystery surrounding the conduct of the scores of dogs that have crawled under the eaves of houses Nos. 2 and 8 on City Hall avenue is still the absorbing topic around the new city hall.

All efforts to fathom the mysterious attractions have been unavailing. The fact remains, however, that under these two houses scores of dogs have crawled and died. Not ordinary dogs, but sick dogs; dogs that were on the verge of death. Twenty-six carcasses have been removed from beneath the old houses already, including dogs of all degrees, from the beautiful and intelligent setter to the meanly little terrier who yelped his farewell to earth in the presence of scores of his dead and better kind.

Whence come these dogs? Why do they go there to die in such large numbers, and why do they select this particular spot? These are the questions of interest to the number of visitors who come to see them. The strange part of the story is that dogs have been recognized that came to the place from some far distant part of the city, ostensibly for the purpose of dying, as they were seen to stagger through the yard, disappear and be seen no more until their moldering remains were pulled out from under the house.

From time to time complaints have been made at the health office of the stench arising from the place, and Alpers, the dead dog man, has been notified and requested to remove them. On one occasion he removed twelve in one batch. Newfoundland, shepherd dogs, bulldogs, curs and even one or two fancy strains of dogs were discovered. Have come to this strangely selected spot to foregather with their kin. After this Alpers refused to proceed further in the matter, declaring that he did not have to remove the dogs dying upon private premises, and so the accumulation has gone on until the condition is intolerable. A search was instituted by Dr. Furlong, of the health office, and it was discovered that once more the place was filled with dogs newly dead.

The search resulted in the announcement that the number of dogs that had died under those walls could not be ascertained until the floors were taken up. A feature that seems almost supernatural is the intelligence that characterizes the dogs' death. Every new animal as he comes to the place to die crawls back as far as he can get beneath the house and gets close against the last dog that died, as if to make room for the next that comes; a fact that Superintendent Barry pronounced the most touchingly pathetic selfishness he had ever known.

The scores of dogs that have died have come without noise, as testified by the lady of the house, and died without noise. They come almost at the moment of death, crawl beneath the house and join the majority without a whimper. What the mysterious attraction is is something beyond human knowledge and may never be fathomed. No one seems to dare to advance a theory on the eerie subject, and yet every one was willing to admit that there really seemed to be an understanding or death compact between the dogs, but how, when or where made, if at all, seemed to be simply a controversy of all of nature's known laws.—San Francisco Examiner.

Queens Who Smoke.

The Comtesse de Paris, the queen de jure of France, is addicted to mild Havana of delicious flavor, and her daughter, Queen Amelia of Portugal, is a source of considerable fortune to the manufacturers of Russian cigarettes at Dresden. All the Russian grand duchesses and most of the imperial archduchesses of Austria, including Marie Theresa, Elizabeth and Clothilda, smoke to their hearts' content and in the most public manner, and their example is followed by Queen Olga of Wurtemberg, who is a daughter of Czar Nicholas, by Queen Olga of Greece, who is likewise a Russian grand duchess; by the Princesses Leopold and Luipold of Bavaria, and by Queen Henrietta of Belgium. Neither of the empresses of Germany nor the queen of Saxony, nor yet the grand duchess of Baden, is known to use tobacco in any form, and if either Queen Emma of Holland or the queen of Sweden indulges in an occasional cigarette for the purpose of soothing sorely tried nerves, she does so in private.—Paris Letter.

He Couldn't Hoodwink the Indian.

There are lots of fine furs in Alaska and all on the steamer bought some. One man found an Indian who had a fine silver fox skin. He asked six ten dollars for it. As such skins are worth from \$70 to \$80 the man, after carefully examining the skin, offered the Indian \$15 for it. The offer was refused, and he then concluded to give the \$16, but on counting out the money the Indian refused it with many shakes of his head and exclamations of "Wake, wake! Halo, halo!" and then began counting on his fingers, calling each ten till he got up to six, and then explained that sixteen meant six times ten and he wanted \$60 for the skin.—Portland Oregonian.

Certain of Success.

Young Inventor (enthusiastically):—Congratulate me, Tom, my boy. After years of experiment I have succeeded in making an artificial fuel that ignites readily, burns steadily and that gives out a wonderful heat. Tom—Glad to hear it. Sure thing? Y. I.—Of course it is. You see the stuff is made on the same principle as fire proof buildings in New York. It's bound to succeed.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Exceedingly Pleasant.

"Brown is an awfully polite fellow." "Is he? I never noticed it." "Why, yes. I went to borrow an X of him yesterday, and before I left him he had borrowed one of me."—Harper's Bazar.

A North sea codfisher carries a set of lines 7,300 fathoms in length, and having the amazing number of 4,600 hooks, every one of which must be baited.

Bradley Bros.

ANNIVERSARY SALE.

Closing up our Fifth Successful Season's Business, Showing an increase of Sale of Over One Hundred Per Cent during the past five years. We expect to double our sales this week.

THESE PRICES WILL SURELY DO IT.

Bargain No 1, all Fancy China Silks that were 75c and 85c; sale price 30c.	Bargain No 2, all Fancy China Silks that were \$1, sale price 49c.
Bargain No 3, all Fancy Silk Bengualines that were 75c, sale price 49c yd.	Bargain No 4, all Fancy Silks that were \$1 and \$1.25, sale price 75c yd.
Bargain No 5, all Fancy Plaid Surahs and Trimming Silks that were \$1.25 and \$1.40, now 95c.	Bargain No 6, Fancy Silks, were \$1.75 and \$2, sale price \$1 yd.
Bargain No 7, all Colored Paille Silks, were \$1 and \$1.25, sale price 70c.	Bargain No 8, all Colored Gros Grain Silks, were 85c and \$1, now 69c.
Black Fish Nets and Lace Flouncing	MUST GO.
Black Fish Nets at 30c, were 50c. Black Lace Net at 50c, was 75c a yard.	46-inch Black Net Flounce at 85c, was \$1.25. Spanish Flounce, 45-inch, was \$1.25; now 75c a yard.
46-inch, all silk Escorial Flounce at \$1.25; was \$2.00. 45-inch Chantilly Flounce at \$1.50; was \$2.25.	46-inch Floured all Silk Lace Nets at \$1.65, was \$2.50.
35 Flouncing at \$2.25; 34 Flouncing at \$2.95; 35 and 36.50 Flouncing at \$3.50 a yard.	30 pieces Brilliantines and Henriettes, were 40c and 70c; Sale price 49c yard.
25 pieces of 40-inch Fancy French Dress Goods, original price 65c and 75c yard, all marked 49c yard.	20 pieces of Fancy Black Goods, were 85c, 90c and \$1.00, all marked for this sale at 77c yard.
Silk Warp Black Henriettes, were \$1.25, now 95c yard.	no lot of Silk Lace Flouncing, Rembrandt, price \$2, \$3 and \$3.50 per yard, all marked 95c yard.
50 Floured Wraps at \$1.50 each; early price \$2.50 and \$3 each.	25 Floured Wraps, were \$7.50, \$5 and \$10, marked now \$4.65 each.

HERE IS VALUE IN Black Gros Grain Silk.

80c Black Gros Grain Silks during this sale, 69c yard.
90c Black Gros Grain Silks during this sale, 77c yard.
\$1.00 Black Gros Grain Silks during this sale, 85c yard.
\$1.10 Black Gros Grain Silks during this sale, 95c yard.
\$1.25 Black Gros Grain Silks during this sale, \$1.00 yard.
\$1.50 Black Gros Grain Silks during this sale, \$1.19 yard.
\$1.75 Black Gros Grain Silks during this sale, \$1.39 yard.

BRADLEY BROS.,

Corner of Water and William Streets.
Agents for the Jouvin Kid Gloves, fitted to the hand and quality Warranted.

AHEAD OF THEM ALL W. F. BUSHNER.

OXFORDS

Ladies' and Misses Oxfords at your own Prices.

LAWN TENNIS

Ladies' Lawn Tennis Shoes at Prices never Known Before in Decatur.

TOE SLIPPERS

The Best Ladies' Toe Slippers for 50 cents worth 90 cents, all sizes.

CORK SOLE TURN SHOES

Sole Agents for the Ladies' Cork Sole Turn Shoes—Call and ask to see a pair.

Our goods direct from factory, no goods from jobbers and prices that no shoe dealer in Decatur can compete with.

152 E. MAIN ST.

Who squeal because of the big sale now going on at the great Ferriss & Lapham shoe store. The fact that they are being pinched is very clearly proved by the way they are trying to question the sincerity of the low prices we make and the consequent big sale now going on at our establishment. We can't help it. We have thousands of dollars too many goods. We are determined to have you buy of us if prices can tempt you. From the few sample prices here given you can see that

WE ARE CARVING DEEPER THAN EVER.

One Hundred and Fifty pairs of Ladies' Dongola button shoes at 95 cents. It is without doubt the best shoe offered anywhere for the price. It regularly retails at \$1.50 and \$1.75.

\$1.20 One Hundred and Twenty-five pairs of Ladies' Dongola button shoes at \$1.20. It is a better quality than the preceeding. It is all solid and extra value. It has readily brought \$2 in the retail shoe stores.

\$1.45 Four Dozen Men's Russet Bals at \$1.45, a cut from our former price which was less than cost of manufacture.

\$2.00 Three Hundred pairs of Men's Calf Shoes in Congress and Laces were very cheap at \$2.50. Will sell them now for \$2.00. How does this strike you.

\$1.75 Three Hundred pairs of Men's Calf Boots, all solid, we have sold them at \$2.50 and they were a bargain at that figure. We will close them out at \$1.75. They can not be produced at the factory for the money. Better buy a pair now for winter.

\$2.50 Three Hundred pairs Men's Calf Shoes in Congress and Lace, smooth inner soles, fair stitch, all solid, easily worth from \$3 to \$3.50. We offer them to you until this lot is exhausted at \$2.50.

We have men's shoes in all the new styles. We have them in patent leather, in congress and lace; also men's dongola oxfords, just the thing for the coming ball season for young men.

We have a line of the newest styles of ladies' slippers, better than you can find elsewhere. If it should happen that we do not have the exact size or width you want, we will take great pleasure in procuring one pair or a dozen as the customer should require.

New Fall Goods!

We have and are receiving every day a fine line of fall goods. We have given especial attention to a line of school shoes for school children. We are manufacturer's agent for the John Mundell & Co., solar tip shoes. We will warrant every pair. They will wear longer and give better service than any school shoe made.

We have Ladies' and Misses' shoes for winter, hand sewed and hand turned in all the newest styles and we are offering them at astonishing low prices

We propose to make this fall's business the largest of any in the history of the establishment if low prices and good goods can do it.

In fact when you want ANYTHING IN SHOES you can
always SAVE MONEY by buying at the great

Ferriss & Lapham
SHOE STORE,
148 EAST MAIN STREET.

A. F. GEPHART & CO
Having just received our fall line of
DOMESTIC Flannels
AND
DARK : PRINTS.
HOSE a Specialty, also a fine line
of Solid School Shoes, Hats, Caps,
Clothing, and Wall Paper. We ask
you to call and see our prices. Satis-
faction guaranteed.

A. F. GEPHART & CO.
1101-1112 N. Water St. Telephone 118.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Wanted not exceeding five lines will be
inserted in this column one week for twenty-five cents
per line in advance.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A boy to assist me in my
business, JAMES V. KALE.

WANTED.—The people to know that I keep
a general line of fresh clean groceries,
Also all kinds of Bay State Corn Meal, and
all kinds of food, will sell cheap. Satis-
faction guaranteed, rooming, no security, no
part of the city. JOHN HAY, 623 East Eldorado
street.

MEN WANTED.—To represent our well-
known nursery for town and country
trade. Good pay weekly. A steady position
with a nursery of over thirty years standing.
We want good lively workers. Will pay well.
Good reference required. State age. Chase
Bros. Company Chicago, Ills.

WANTED.—You know that you can buy
of Scovill anything to furnish your
house with and pay for it by the week or
month, and have the goods delivered when
the first payment is made. No security, no
reference, no publicity. Scovill's 215 south
side park, Decatur, Ill.

WANTED.—Agents to canvass for books,
good profit. Liberal cash premiums.
Call at 284 West Main St. at 9 o'clock, this
morning.

WANTED.—Salesmen to solicit for our well-
known Nursery. Good wages paid
every week. Permanent employment
anted. Write at once, before territory taken,
stating age. CHASE BROS., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Best restaurant in the city,
will sell cheap to the right party. Every-
thing in good order. Poor health is the reason
for selling. For further particulars
particulars inquire at the Review office.

FOR SALE.—My residence property, No. 718
West William street, best part of city for
permanent residence. Reason for selling have
moved out of the city. For terms, etc., call
at my office, A. T. SUMMERS, 145 North
Water street or at the house.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A new 7 room house on North
Warr St., Decatur, handy to street car
line, good neighborhood, address J. C. Scott,
Box 252 Clinton, Ill.

FOR RENT.—A well-furnished room with board
for private family for one or two gentle-
men. Address, Lock Box 377.

FOR RENT.—Two well-furnished rooms near
business portion of city. Will rent them
cheap. Inquire at this office.

LOST.—FOUND.

LOST.—Somewhere on the road between De-
catur and Macon a stud book. Finder
will please leave the same at this office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. A. FOSTER.—Teacher of advanced piano
playing, full term opens Monday Sep-
tember 18, music room 216 North Main street
between 8 and 9 o'clock.

THE Kopley Orchestra. new music and
the veteran violinist, Mose Allison. En-
gagements filled at reasonable rates to suit
any occasion. Address, H. Kopley, 225
Broadford street, Decatur.

THO. Good men to sell carpets and house
hold goods on payments. Liberal pay
to the right parties. New York Carpet
company, 112 North Franklin st.

TO. To the furniture exchange No. 248 East
T. Main to buy your second hand heating
stoves, cook stoves, chairs, beds and tables at
one half price.

PARTIES having lace curtains, they wish
done up can have them done at reason-
able prices at Mrs. W. C. Holland's, 241
South Main street.

GOOD CLOTHES.—Tailors who are com-
petent to do good work do not hesitate to
join the four tailors' union. Nine of the
ten men who do not belong to the Union are
not competent to do good work. If you
want good work see that it goes to Union
Tailors. Then there will be no danger of you
wearing a suit full of holes. The Union
whose names are given below employ only
union tailors.

J. W. BRANNAN & CO.
HACK Wagon Co.
JAMES YEAL.
McLARDY & SON.
DENE & SON.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

D. A. S. WALTZ. Dentist. No 128 East
Main Street.

BUCKINGHAM & SCHOLL. Lawyers. No
309 South Park street.

CHESA & EWING. Attorneys at Law. No. 1
Powers' block.

DAVID HUTCHISON. Attorney at Law. Of
Powers' block.

ALBERT T. SUMMERS. Attorney at Law
No. 14 North Water street. Loans and
Collections. All classes of loans.

ALBERT G. WEBBER.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
OFFICE OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

D. J. S. KING.
OFFICE LIBRARY BLOCK, ENTRANCE ON WIL-
LIAM ST., RESIDENCE 541 N. WATER ST.
Telephone No. 19. Telephone orders to my re-
sidence from 10 to 12 o'clock will be immediately
replied to by my office.

MCDONALD & LEFEBVRE.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Opera House Block, Decatur, Ill.

C. P. KENNEDY. M. D.
DECATUR, ILL.
Has moved his office over Scovill's drug
store, East Eldorado street, where he can be
found day and night. Telephone, No. 222.

J. B. C. CURRIEN. M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Office—Corner Block, opposite Postoffice.
Telephone—Office, 241; Residence, 244.
Residence, 248 South College.

JAMES J. FINN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Master in chancery, writing and acknowl-
edging of deeds, mortgages, etc., and general
law business, will receive careful attention.
Office over Union & Burgess.

PROFESSOR JAMES THOMAS
CRYSTAL GEM SPECTACLES
AND EYE GLASSES.
Practical optician, formerly with Dr. T.
Hubbell. Eyeglasses made to order and
free of charge. Exclusive professional
attention to adjusting spectacles. Come and
see 122 South Water street, opposite A. B.
church, Decatur, Ill.

Three little people just home from school.
Learning to work and to wash by rule.
"Hark! cries one as she comes near,
"Mind this rule" she exclaims, "my dear,
"If with dirt (our foe) you'd cope.
Always use
THE
SANTA
CLAUS
SOAP."
MADE
ONLY BY
N. K. FAIRBANK & Co. CHICAGO.

THE RACE CLOTHING
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

SUCCESSORS TO

J. R. RACE & Co.

CLOTHIERS CLOTHIERS
GENTS FURNISHERS

—AND—

FINE MERCHANT TAILORS

Note the Following Prices:

200 Boy's Outing Cloth Waists, sizes 4 to 13, 25 and 50c

200 Boy's Seersucker coats and vests - 75c

200 Men's Seersucker coats and vests - \$1.00

300 Work shirts, our own make - \$1.00

Mer's coat, vest and shirt - \$1.00

500 Pairs Men's Moleskin pants - \$1.00

300 Pairs Boy's Moleskin pants - 75c

Best Child's Suit in the City - \$1.50

The above is all our own manufacture, and guaranteed
perfect in every respect. Straw hats by the thousand.

Examine our \$1.25 and \$1.50 Manilla hats sold every
where for \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Agents for the Celebrated Yeoman hats and Dayton
shirt.

Summer coats, vests and flannel shirts in all colors
grades and prices.

RACE CLOTHING MANUFACTURING CO.
129-135 NORTH WATER.

1890-1855
35.

We prefer buying our Beef from the FARMERS OF MACON COUNTY rather than
from Dressed Beef firms in St. Louis or Chicago. Believing that it is QUALITY
rather than quantity that the public desire, we shall continue to sell only the best of
Meats, procured from animals raised and matured on Macon county farms, and respect-
fully ask for a continuance of your patronage, heretofore so liberally bestowed.

IMBODEN BROS.

ANTHONY & KUHN

BREWING CO.
XXX
BOTTLE BEER FOR FAMILY US

—AND—
KEG BEER FOR THE TRADE.

Orders Promptly Filled

G. W. SWICK, AGENT,
DECATUR ILLINOIS

GEORGE M. WOOD

—SELLS—
Iron Pumps,
Wood Pumps,
Fire Proof Safes, Etc.

135 South Water St.

BOOK BINDING.
Practical book binding and bank book
manufacturing. Bound Waterbury, and
all kinds of books, magazines, bound, names stamped in
gold on books, pocket-books, memorandum
books, order books, etc. I make telephone
books and say kind of postcard boxes to
order. HERMAN SPIES

THE - BEST - PUMP - MADE.
—FOR SALE BY—
T. S. CARR,
241 East William.

JOHN G. CLOYD,
GROCER,
144 E. Main, - Decatur.
Telephone 38.

ICE CREAM
—AT—
WOOD'S.
142 MERCANT ST.

MORNING REVIEW
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1890.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—Special meeting of the Macon
Lodge No. 8, A. F. & M. this (Saturday)
evening at 7:30 o'clock for work in the
third degree. J. D. Templeton, W. M.; W. J.
Hammer, Sec.

MATTERS OF FACT.

New fall hats—Miss Williams.
Hire's Koot Beer at Irwin's pharmacy.
Taints and varnishes cheap at Irwin's.

Go to Miss Williams for your stamped
linens and embroidery material.
FANS, a large assortment suitable for
opera or ordinary use at Linn & Scruggs.

1,000 mounted shades in plain and with
rich daddo, at 23c and 25c, at Linn &
Scruggs.

Bachman Bros. will sell you a baby buggy
for cash or on time. The finest, largest line
in the city.

Only \$6.50 per ton for best hard coal. E.
J. Martin, 628 North Main street. Tele-
phone No. 433.

Linn & Scruggs are sole agents for the
"Celebrated," "Centimeter" kid gloves. See
advertisement.

F. W. Westhoff is ready to receive pupils
in piano, organ, and harmony. Apply at
C. B. Prescott's or 309 East Washington.

Headquarters for window shades, 1,000
full complete mounted shades, plain and
with daddo, 23c and 25c, at Linn & Scruggs.

Mrs. J. C. Moore has reopened her
dressing parlors over Linn & Scruggs'
store and invites all her old customers to
call.

The new oyster parlor in the opera house
block is now ready for business. Mr. E. J.
Jones, the proprietor, has made it the most
attractive place in the city.

Nicely screened lamp and coal for
cooking and all domestic purposes. Terms
strictly cash. E. J. Martin, No. 628 North
Main street. Telephone No. 433.

The City Book Store is now ready to sup-
ply the books used in the city and country
schools, at reduced prices. Most complete
stock. Also a full line of school supplies,
such as pencils, straps and scholars' com-
pansions. J. H. BEVANS.

We guarantee our Rice Coil Spring Ve-
hicles to be the easiest riding in the world.
If after six weeks trial the Rice Coil Spring
is not found to be the easiest riding spring
you ever used, we will exchange for any
other style.

THE SPENCER & LEHMAN CO.
Hoskins & Moore, Dentists.
Are licensed to use Hayes' hypnotic or nar-
cotized air for painless extraction of teeth.
Best and safest known to scientific world.
Leading men in "both medical and dental
professions pronounce this process of an-
esthesia with pure narcotic air for pain-
less operative surgery a grand achievement.
For testimonials and further proofs call at
our dental parlors. Teeth without plate by
Dr. Stedman's process a specialty. Hos-
kins & Moore, 155 East Main.

FORCED TO LEAVE HOME.
Over 60 people were forced to leave
their homes yesterday to call at their drug-
gist's for a free trial package of Lane's
Family Medicine. If your blood is bad,
your liver and kidneys out of order, if you
are constipated and have headache and an
unpleasant complexion don't fail to call on
any druggist to-day for a free sample of
this grand remedy. The ladies praise it.
Everyone likes it. Large size packages 50
cents.

Better Bargains Than Ever.
J. C. Hines, formerly of the firm of Hines
& Co., has now formed a new partnership,
Hines & Brock, and the second hand busi-
ness is now being carried on with more
energy than ever at 627 North Water street.
They have better bargains than ever for
the public, and their motto is, "Quick sales
and small profits."

Notice.
All persons indebted to the firm of Linn &
Scruggs are requested to settle their ac-
counts at the earliest time possible. Thank-
ing the public for their very liberal patron-
age for the past 21 years, they now com-
mend The Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods and
Carpet Company to their favorable consid-
eration. Very Respectfully,
LINN & SCRUGGS.

Indigestion.
A recent attack of indigestion or consti-
pation is easily cured if the right remedy is
applied, but every medicine except Ham-
burg Fig is so disgusting to taste or smell
that a person prefers to let the disease take
its course, if the above laxative cannot be
obtained. 25 cents. Dose, one Fig. Mack
Drug Co., N. Y.

Children Enjoy
The pleasant flavor, gentle action and
soothing effects of Syrup of Fig, when in-
duced by a laxative and if the father or moth-
er be constipated or bilious the most gratifying
results follow its use, so that it is the best
family remedy known and every family
should have a bottle.

Hemorrhage.
Dr. Flint's Remedy will control hemor-
rhage from the stomach and bowels, which
is often dependent on too great a supply
sent to the liver and if the father or moth-
er be constipated or bilious the most gratifying
results follow its use, so that it is the best
family remedy known and every family
should have a bottle.

Special.
Take meals and board at Combs' res-
taurant. Best appointed place in the city.
Everything first-class. Opposite Grand
Opera House, 139 South Water street.

For Rent.
Two rooms, well lighted and ventilated,
lately refitted. Suitable for office. Apply
to Pratt & Co.

Mechanist Wanted.
A good machinist is wanted at W. M.
Bolt's machine shop, 130 South State street.

FOR SALE BY
T. S. CARR,
241 East William.

Mr. George Learock.

And a most capable company of players, in
Shakespeare's great tragedy.

RICHARD III.

PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00.—
Lower Boxes, 55c; Upper Boxes, 54c.

The sale of seats will begin Thursday morn-
ing, Aug. 22, at the Grand Opera House Box
Office.

PUMPS — PUMPS

FOR CURE OF
SPRAINS & STRAINS
USE
St. Jacobs Oil
Cures
Promptly and Permanently
WITHOUT RETURN OF PAIN.
DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE
THE CHAS. WOLFE & SONS, BALTIMORE

Hold it to the Light.
The man who tells you confidentially
just what will cure your cold is prescribing
Kemp's Balsam this year. In the preparation
of it no remarkable medicine for colds
could so expensive be spared to combine only
the best and purest ingredients. Hold a
bottle of Kemp's Balsam to the light and
through it, notice the bright, clear look
then compare with other remedies. Price
50c, and 25c.

LAND GETTING HIGHER—A Crop Sold—Other Matters.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.
The 37th anniversary of the marriage of
Mr. and Mrs. William K. Coulter was cele-
brated last Saturday, Aug. 23, by a family
reunion, all of the family being present ex-
cept one—Albert Bear, of Decatur. The
dinner was the principal part of the affair,
all of which was a surprise to Mr. Coulter.
The day was spent very pleasantly, there
being none invited except relatives of the
family. There were 12 grandchildren of
Mr. and Mrs. Coulter present.

BOUGHT A CROP.
Charles F. James purchased Taylor
Rodeo's crop of growing corn Wednesday
for 25¢ per bushel, delivered in the
market on demand of Mr. James. Charles
thinks he has a snap in the deal, and his
friends, whose judgment is not slow in
future prices, are of the same opinion. Mr.
James was offered 30 cents for the same
corn the same day of the purchase, but de-
clined the offer, awaiting a bigger thing,
which he is sure will come.

BACK TO ILLINOIS.
Frank Evans and family, who left here
last spring for Missouri, "never again to re-
turn to Macon county," will arrive in
Illinois in about a week, no doubt fully
determined that Missouri will never again
be permitted to welcome them within her
gates. Many people are very slow to learn
that Illinois is the best place on earth. Mr.
Evans has leased the butcher shop of Jerry
Dehl and will take possession Sept. 1.

LAND GETTING HIGHER.
Land in this township is said to be \$5 per
acre higher last year. In fact there is
not little for sale. A great deal of it rents
for \$5 per acre cash; but little less than \$4
per acre. Grain rent is proportionately
high, still renters do well at these rates, as
a rule, owing to the great productive qual-
ities of the soil. Our farmers are indeed
prosperous.

CARS SCARCE.
Amongst the grain dealers the present
watch word is "more cars." Cars are as
scarce on this division of the Central as
tramps are plentiful in Decatur. Ten to
15 grain cars are wanted daily at this station,
but the dealers must content themselves
with from one to one per day, as they
can not be had for love or money.

MINOR MATTERS.
Our merchants are all enjoying a good
trade.
Residence houses in Argenta unoccupied
are scarce.
Argenta markets Friday: Corn, 44c; oats,
34c; wheat, 92c.

Walter Balleant has moved into the
new Kilder residence.
Thomas A. Hughes takes the third degree
in Odd Fellowship Saturday night.

G. W. Armstrong, agent at De Land, will
spend Sunday here visiting friends.
Miss Edna Wetzel and Mr. O. F.
Smith did business in Decatur Thursday.

W. I. Dunbar and family and Mrs. J. W.
Patterson were Decatur visitors Wednesday.
Charles James will move into Mrs.
Drake's property about the 8th of Septem-
ber.

O. A. Lamoreaux left for Bloomington
Tuesday. His store in Argenta is a thing
of the past.
Elias Green moved into the W. T. Griffin
property Tuesday. Ben Strope now owns
the property.

C. A. Lindsey went to Boody Thursday
to attend the county Sunday school con-
vention. He was a delegate from this town-
ship.

Elder Bagley will move his family from
Brownstown, his present home, and will
soon be one of us. As yet he has not
found a house.

J. L. Drake went to Blue Mound Tues-
day on business. He returned Thursday
and went to Paxton, Ill., on business
Thursday night.

Rev. T. D. Allison, of Gillespie, was here
the first part of the week taking subscrip-
tions for the spreading of the gospel by fur-
nishing Bibles to the poor.

C. A. Lindsey's school will begin next
Monday. This is the day set for the con-
menagement of the Argenta schools, but we
are told a postponement of one week has
been made.

Mrs. O. F. Smith purchased a handsome
organ in Decatur Thursday. Her daughter
Miss Edna Wetzel and expects to become a
proficient musician.

Miss Corda Foster is expected home Sat-
urday after having spent the summer with
her sister in White Heath. Mrs. C. A.
McDaniel, her sister, will accompany her
and visit friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Wilkoff, of Montic-
ello, are visiting their parents. Mr.
Wilkoff has accepted a lucrative position in
Tennessee on the East Tennessee, Virginia
& Georgia railway and will move to his
new home in a short time. Mr. Wilkoff is
a good agent, and the Illinois Central has
lost a man whose place is not filled every
day.

A Popular Tragedian.
Thomas W. Keene will be at the Grand
opera house Monday night, the opening
of the season. He is probably the most
popular tragedian on this side of the
Atlantic. Mr. Keene's popularity is due
to the fact that in addition to his excellence
as an interpreter of high class tragedy he
is one of the most amiable and agreeable
men known to the profession. The bill
will be Richard III. His interpretation
of Richard, in the opinion of many com-
petent critics excels that of any living
tragedian. He is a hard worker and in
addition to his other excellences invariably
carries a strong company. This engage-
ment should be liberally patronized by
Decatur people. It will be one of the very
finest.

Announcement.
Following my regular custom, I desire to
announce to the trade of Decatur the arrival
of the largest, most fashionable and select
bill of suitings, pantalonnings and overcoat-
ings yet received in the city. The bill in-
cludes all styles of goods suitable for dress
and business suitings, and is far larger than
the combined stocks of all other dealers.
Perfect fits and the best of workmanship is
the foundation of our merchant tailoring
business. Upon these we depend upon for
future success. They are guaranteed to all.
In addition to our large line of piece-
goods, "take notice" that this is opening
week for the

CELEBRATED DUNLAP HATS
in Derbys, Silks and Crushers. Regular
opening day, Saturday, Aug. 30. The
fashionable trade of Decatur and vicinity
should not fail to call and inspect these
lines of goods. Very Truly,
I. W. EHRMAN.

What the Decatur S. of V. Did at the St. Joe Convention.
The Sons of Veterans that attended the
national encampment at St. Joe, returned
home yesterday morning. They brought
the information that Decatur got second
prize instead of third, and that really our
camp is entitled to first money. Capt. Cas-
sell did send a telegram Thursday that De-
catur had won third prize, but that was be-
fore he had heard the official announcement
of the decision of the judges.

The scores given out officially, put St.
Paul first, Decatur second, and Springfield
third. The second prize is \$300 in cash,
and our boys will get that sure. The boys
left for home as soon as they heard that,
but Capt. Cassell thought he was entitled to
first, and stayed behind to get it if possible.

The drill was to have been according to
Reed's tactics. The St. Paul company,
while their drill was nearly perfect, did not
use Reed's tactics simply, but combined
them with some fancy zouave movements.
This Capt. Cassell and others claim is ir-
regular. Aside from that, however, the
captain will claim that when the St. Paul
company is marked on what it had of
Reed's tactics and no more, it will go to
second place, while Decatur will go first.

The first prize is \$500.
The St. Joe Daily Herald says of the
drill of Col. L. C. Fugh camp of Decatur:
"The camp is an excellent one and will
win in almost every drill, and the Illinois
division is to be congratulated on having
such an organization in its ranks. The
boys are all gentlemen and have made
honor of friends while in the city."

Capt. Cassell expected to arrive this
morning from St. Joe.

TRACK AND TRAIN.
John Irwin has taken the run on No. 10
on the Wabash, made vacant by the layoff
of J. H. Sears.

L. M. Millem is a new baggageman on
the Decatur and Quincy run. Bankson
has gone back to breaking.

The Wabash passenger conductors who
went to Chicago early this week will all
back on their runs this week.

Train 44, due on the Wabash at 10:45
was an hour and a half late yesterday
morning, being delayed by a wreck at Dawson.

J. F. How, vice-president of the Wabash
road, has returned from his European trip
and is now in New York. He will reach
St. Louis Sunday morning.

The fact has just become public at Chi-
cago that Vice President E. R. Harriman,
of the Illinois Central, resigned several days
ago. The resignation was accepted.

There was a collision yesterday on the
Wabash near Ritchie, north of Forrest.
Two freight cars together and made a bad
wreck. An engineer who lives at Forrest,
had a leg broken in jumping from his
engine. No. 1 came in last night 8 minutes
late on account of the wreck.

General Manager Hays of the Wabash
is back from Chicago. General Harriman
left Hays in the seat of war, and
telegraphs that thus far the Wabash has
been able to handle all of its freight from
Packingtown. It shipped 30 car-loads of
dressed beef east on Wednesday and is
still receiving orders for the stock yards.
The Wabash has been very little
affected by the strike.—St. Louis Republic.

Northwest Decatur.
Miss Ava Newman has returned home
from an extended visit to Fairfield, Ill., ac-
companied by her cousin, Leslie Newman.

Henry Kouttrauff has returned from his
trip to Niagara Falls, and reports a fine
time, being well paid for his trouble and ex-
pense.

Stephen Dillinger, Charles Clark, and
John Downey, who have been attending
the meeting of the Sons of Veterans at St.
Joe, Mo., returned Thursday morning at 6
o'clock, coming through by fast mail

